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NOTES OF CASES.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—FEMALE TEN HOUR ACT.—Forbidding the employment of females in certain establishments more than ten hours a day is held, in *State v. Buchanan* (Wash.), 59 L. R. A. 342, not to deprive them unconstitutionally of life, liberty, or property.

CONTRACTS—PHYSICIAN AND PATIENT—MALPRACTICE.—A physician is held, in *Burk v. Foster* (Ky.), 59 L. R. A. 277, not to be absolved from liability for failure to exercise proper skill in a particular case by the fact that the result is as good as is usually obtained in like cases.

CONTRACTS—PAYMENT—EVIDENCE.—That a party to whom money due another is paid is not in possession of the evidences of the indebtedness is held, in *Harrison Nat. Bank v. Austin* (Neb.), 59 L. R. A. 294, not to be conclusive on the question of his authority to make the collection.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—MAINTENANCE OF BICYCLE PATHS.—A city which voluntarily constructs a cinder bicycle path along the side of one of its streets is held, in *Prather v. Spokane* (Wash.), 59 L. R. A. 346, to be bound to construct and maintain it so that it will be reasonably safe for the ordinary use for which it is intended.

CARRIERS—TRANSFERS.—A street car passenger who is ejected from a car to which he is transferred because of a mistake not noticed by him in the transfer slip given him by the conductor to whom he paid his fare is held, in *Lawshe v. Tacoma R. & P. Co.* (Wash.), 59 L. R. A. 350, to be entitled to recover substantial damages from the company.

NEGLIGENCE—EVIDENCE—ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS.—Evidence that additional precautions were taken, after an occurrence resulting in injury, to prevent others from being likewise injured, is held, in *Georgia S. & F. R. Co. v. Cartledge* (Ga.) 59 L. R. A. 118, not to be competent as an admission of negligence on the part of one sought to be held liable for the injury.

TRESPASSERS—INJURY FROM UNINTENTIONAL THOUGH NEGLIGENT ACT.—One who attempts to take fish from a private lake contrary to law, knowing that it is guarded by a watchman with a gun which is sometimes discharged, is held, in *Magar v. Hammond* (N. Y.), 59 L. R. A. 315, to have no right to recover for a wound unintentionally inflicted upon him by a shot from the gun, although it is negligently fired.

NEGLIGENCE—PROXIMATE CAUSE.—The negligent jolting of a train by which a passenger is hurled through the rear door and left in an insensible condition upon the track is held, in *Southern R. Co. v. Webb* (Ga.), 59 L. R. A. 109, to be